

- 349 Another aspect of mediaeval architecture is represented by the stone castles, of which those of Turku, Hämeenlinna, Savonlinna (and Viipuri) have survived the destruction of wars and other devastations; of others only ruins remain. They reflect more genuine mediaeval features than the old castles in the other Northern countries. The castle in Turku today contains an extensive and interesting museum. The castle in Savonlinna, called Olavinlinna, a particularly beautiful example of Finnish architecture situated on an island in the wide Saimaa lake system, is a favorite tourist spot.

- [346] Churches dating from the period of the reformation were usually built of wood in imitation of the style of the mediaeval ones, but there exist also a few stone mansions. The most decorative were built in the following century in the baroque

- 349 style as homes for the nobility, whose influence
361 at that time was at its height. The cities re-
341 mained modest until the beginning of the last
century, when city planning and street construc-
tion actually started. The center of Helsinki,
built in neoclassic style, dates from this per-
iod. Later certain nationalistic trends became
evident even in the architecture. This nation-
alistic school was represented by the most
famous of all Finnish architects, Eliel Saarinen,
during his earlier work, and it had as a result
such creations as the railroad station and the
341 National Museum in Helsinki. At present,
Finnish architecture is distinctly modern, as
represented by such achievements as the
Olympic Stadium and the Children's Hospital
in Helsinki and the Burial Chapel in Turku, a
deserving modern counterpart for the Ca-
thedral.